

## SPAIN'S LOSS IN 100 YEARS.

In 1801 She Owned Everything Except a Strip of the 13 Original States.

## NOW ONLY ONE DOUBTFUL LITTLE ISLE

Grant and Bitterly Contested Con- fect-New Virtually Acknow- ledge That Cuba Is Lost.

Spain has virtually given up Cuba by sending out its willingness to adopt the same self-government measures which stopped the war in the Philippine islands. Cuba has not agreed to accept but keeps on fighting for independence, simple and pure. Whichever policy may finally prevail, Spain has lost its richest possession, and hereafter the people who live in Cuba will enjoy the benefits of Cuban products, ore and fruit.

In losing her hold upon Cuba Spain gives up almost its final possession in the New World. It still holds a tiny island, but uses it only as a coaling and provision station.

In 1492 a man named Columbus came over here with money given him by the Queen of Spain. He found a continent here and took possession of it in the name of his sovereign. Then Spain "owned" the New World.

Other explorers immediately came and took possession of corners of it. Mag-

ers," went out there, and came back with such astounding reports of the richness of its fruit, the fineness of its woods and the variety of its ore that others started out. There were fairy tales told of its glittering sand. In 1560 it became a State and soon proved to be the purse of the United States, holding money that could be traded off with foreign countries for that which the United States needed.

Neither Spain nor Mexico would have parted with California, including Oregon, if they had known what lay there. The old Spanish residents tried to keep the secret, and from that fact comes the romantic Spanish stories of the West.

Spain is bitterly contesting the loss of its last territory in the New World, and well it may, for Cuba is nearly a fourth as large as all Spain, and, placed across the maps of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Missouri, it takes a mighty slice of all.

But it now acknowledges that it is half gone; and when the next map of Spain in the New World is made there will be lack of the dark spots upon the chart that now shows the tiny specks of country belonging to Spaniards.

PROF. A. W. HAWKS.

The Laughing Philosopher Lectures to Men at the Y. M. C. A. To-day.

Last spring when looking about for strong speakers for the large men's meetings that were held in the Association Hall, Secretary McKee secured Professor Hawks, of Baltimore, Md.

The address of Mr. Hawks was one of the most entertaining and elegant delivered in that series. Mr. Hawks has established an excellent reputation as a lecturer, and is given prominent mention

## WITH CUBA'S PRESIDENT.

THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

Described by One Who Has Dwelt With Cabinet and Executive—Why the Administration Wanders.

It is a favorite assertion of the enemies of Cuban independence that there exists among the insurgents in Spain a war-ridden colony no practical system of government. Such a view of the present state of the Cuban Republic is, as can be shown from personal observation by the writer, wholly untenable.

Salvador Cisneros is the President and Chief Executive of the Cuban Republic, rightly so called. It has fallen to the writer's lot to dwell in the tents of President Cisneros, and to study attentively the admirable system of rule established by him throughout the Republic.

Although known as the Marquis of Santa Lucia, Salvador Cisneros is, by temperament and tuition, a democrat. In spite of his being descended from a long line of Spanish nobility, he was born a democrat. In 1846 he first came to this country to study the great principles which underlie the foundation of this republic. To give Cuba a Government like the Government of the United States is the ambition of his life. He is far from being, as some people in this country are inclined to believe, a President in name only—a mere figurehead. He is

to go the front. He has sacrificed everything, land, wealth, position, and title on the altar of liberty, and when Gen. Gomez crossed the frontier into Camaguey, Salvador Cisneros was the first to welcome him. This patriotic man of 70 years has mounted his horse and ridden out of the city of Puerto Principe, with fifteen companions, eager to devote the remainder of his life to the freedom of his country.

The people, through the following September, elected him President of the provisional Government, and in that capacity he has worked quietly and faithfully for nearly two years. The result of this labor may not be apparent to the outside world, but the benefits are obvious to a traveler through the interior of Cuba.

The entire island has been divided, first into what are known as civil districts, with a civil governor over each. These civil districts are divided into prefectures and sub-prefectures, the sub-prefectures usually about three miles square. Officers known as prefects, and sub-prefects appointed by the Government, are in charge of the territory. Each has his official seal and functions officially prescribed by the constitution. It is his duty instantly to notify the nearest deputy of insurgent troops of the approach and strength of any Spanish column and to furnish guide whenever called upon. If an insurgent force camps in his district it is his duty to furnish, so far as possible, any food it may need.

To all complaints or requests for food, clothes, or medicines, coming from families whose fathers or sons may be fighting for Cuba, the sub-prefects must respond in ever-vigilant ear, and if it is impossible to satisfy the requirements of the case it is his duty to inform his prefect, and he in turn relies upon the support of the civil governor. If this official is unable to cope with the difficulty he must appeal to the Secretary of the Interior and lastly to the President of the Republic. The President is easily approached at all times by the poorest peasant, and is worshipped by the people at large.

The carrying and distribution of mail matter by means of mounted messengers, who traverse the interior, is both efficient and rapid. President Cisneros told me that twenty-four hours after the passage of the concurrent resolution by the Congress last spring the news was received by him at his headquarters in Najassa, province of Camaguey.

Strange as it may seem, the President becomes restless if long compelled to remain in camp at any one place. He loves to travel about, to visit the civil governors and prefects of different districts; to talk with the people, or, better still, to accompany the forces of Gomez or Garcia and watch the military movements from day to day.

With an escort of only fifty men, he has many times made the trip from Santa Clara to Santiago de Cuba and back again. And it is this penchant for moving about and changing camp which has given rise to the absolutely groundless report that the provisional Government was being driven by the Spanish forces from one part of the island to another, and was always in danger of capture.

During July last there were laid before President Cisneros the advantages which, it was thought, would accrue should he see fit to establish permanent headquarters or seat of government at some given place, Najassa, Cabaiguana, or even in the mountains of the "Orlando" district. These suggestions most heartily, but the President, while he admitted that a permanent location of the Government could be easily defended and that a certain increase of dignity might follow, did not take kindly to the idea. The Provisional Government had traveled about and shared the dangers of battle during the ten years' war, and he saw no sufficient reason for changing his tactics.

"You have seen the evidences of our administration on every hand, and you found no difficulty in reaching us, nor will any one else. If the United States, or any other country, will send an agent, officially to visit and inspect the administration and execution of our laws in 'Cuba Libre,' we will not only conduct him here, but we will entertain him for as long as he cares to stop, and guarantee for his return safety whenever he may wish to depart."

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Two linen cloth hammocks swing quired. One of them is occupied by the President, the other by Vice-President Bartolomeo Masse. A quiet little man of remarkable learning and sagacity, whose self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of Cuban liberty has won for him the esteem and gratitude of the whole island. Even the enemy respects and admires Masse, for before taking the field against Spain he insisted on paying off a debt of \$10,000 owed to Spaniards. The Vice-President, unlike Cisneros, does not speak English, although he understands it if spoken slowly and distinctly. The only other occupant of this humble shelter has been little Garcon, the adopted son of the President, and the youngest soldier in the Cuban army.

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The President is tall and stately in his bearing, but most democratic in his dress. A light suit of home-manufactured linen clothes his tall, spare form, which is very like our recollection of Abraham Lincoln. A pure white "Panama" protects his fine, almost classical face from the sun. A neatly trimmed silver-white beard and mustache add a softening effect to his stern, weather-bronzed features.

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## ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE EFFECTIVE APRIL 15, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND-UNION DEPT.

8:00 A. M., Daily, arrives Petersburg 8:30 A. M., Norfolk 11:30 A. M., Waverly, Suffolk, Va.

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